

THE HUMAN HAIR is warranted staid or restored, and the head kept free from dandruff, by the genuine **OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA**. Remember the genuine as described below.

This is certified to by several Mayors, Ministers of the Gospel, British Consuls, Physicians, and a great number of our most honorable citizens, to be seen where it is sold.

DARING FRAUD.—This article has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the name of L. S. COMSTOCK, or the signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the Public from deception.

Apply at the wholesale and retail office, No. 2, Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane and Pearl street.

Address **COMSTOCK & CO.,**
Wholesale Druggists, New York.

A great variety of the most worthless trash for the hair has sprung up on the credit of this article. This has stood the test of 21 years, and rapidly increased in favor.

Sold by Wm. F. Bender, Charles Stott, Messrs. James, and others.
ap 18—3w

PILES! PILES! PILES! cured at last.—This terrible complaint is warranted cured in all cases by the use of Hays' Liniment. In case of failure, the agents are forbidden to take any pay.

* * * * *

Newer buy unless it have the signature of Comstock & Co. on the wrapper.

Sold by Wm. F. Bender, Charles Stott, and others—original proprietor Solomon Hays.
ap 11—3m

NEW NOVELS.—Just published and for sale or circulation by W. M. MORRISON, 4 doors west of Brown's Hotel, Cooper's new novel the Path Finder or the Inland Sea.

Also, Poor Jack, by Captain Marryat, part 1st.
Mar. 21.

WASHINGTON COMMERCIAL MATHEMATICAL—CAL, and Writing Academy, E street, between 13th and 14th streets, east of the Globe Office, where young ladies and gentlemen can be instructed in the different branches of polite and useful literature, in separate apartments, by Mr. and Mrs. FILL. The above institution is now open for the reception of a limited number of pupils.
April 4—4t.

BOTELER & DONN would respectfully inform their customers and the Public generally, that they have just received their spring stock House-furnishing Goods, consisting of almost every article used in genteel house-furnishing, viz.

Mahogany furniture, Beds, Bedsteads, Shuck and Hair Mattresses, Maple and other Chairs, unusual low-priced; plated goods of every description, Knives and Forks, Mantle and Astral Lamps, Looking Glasses, Glass, China, and Crockery ware, Wooden ware, Kitchen and Tin ware, Brass Andirons, &c., all of which will be sold on the usual accommodating terms.

Chairs manufactured, as usual, to order.

N. B. Hair Mattresses of superior quality made to order, at reduced prices.
Mar. 23.

A SELECTION OF GAMES AT CHESS, actually played by Philidor and his contemporaries—Now first published from the original manuscripts, with notes and additions, by George Walker, is for sale at the Book and Stationery Store of **W. M. MORRISON**, 4 doors west of Brown's Hotel.
Mar. 7.

NEW GOODS.—We are now opening, and shall open during the present week, a large supply of fashionable Spring Goods, which are unusually low, and to which we invite the attention of our customers and the citizens of the District generally.

MORTON & MACKALL.

A few of them are as follows:

Rich Mouselin de Laine
do Challies
Colored Lawns; do low priced
Victoria Mouselin, a new article for dresses, and very handsome
Figured and plain Silks, light colors
Figured black and hair do; blue black do
Needle-worked Collars
do do open worked do
Thread Laces and Insertings, wide and very narrow
Cambric and Swiss Muslin
Lisle do and pearing
Black Flannel net Gloves and Mitts
Pink, blue and green Kid do
White and green Flannel Veils
Flannel and net Gaiters, Scarfs and Handkerchiefs
White Flannel, net, blue and green
Needle-worked Bands from 25 cts. to \$2
Green, Barage, Linen Cambric Hdkis, a large supply
Unfinished do, very fine
Embroidered Points, drab Silk Fringe
Cotton Hosiery of every description and size, a large assortment, good and cheap
Boys 12 Hose small sizes
1 case Parasols, Misses do
Screens, &c. &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Drap de Ete, a superior article for summer coats
Black Cashmeres and summer Cloths
Plain and ribbed heavy white Russia Drills
Stockings and Russia Ducks
Colored French figured Drills
Marseilles and Satin Vestings
Blonde, Satin, and Bouabang summer Stocks
Figured Satin Cravats
Black Italian do larger size
Very Superior light, dark and black Kid Gloves
Silk, Thread and Cotton do
Silk and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs
Stout 12 Hose for boots, fine
Irish Linens, stout Linen for Drawers
Gun Elastic Suspenders.

DOMESTICS.

2 bales heavy Brown Cotton
1 do fine do
2 cases 125 cts. do
1 case superfine Shirtings
6 4 bleached and brown Sheetings
Pennsylvania Flannels, Bed Ticks
Checks, Cotton Osnaburgs
Also, No. 1 Burlaps
Russia, Birleye and Towel Diapers
Marseilles Quilts, very cheap
Furniture Dimity do
50 pieces real Georgia Nankeen
Zephyr Worsted, Canvas and embroidery Patterns.
&c. &c.
Mar. 25—6t. **MORTON & MACKALL,**
Georgetown.

WRITING.

JAMES FRENCH, author of a new system of practical Penmanship, would acknowledge the liberal patronage which he formerly received (during his residence of several months in the city of Washington) and notice that he has opened his Writing Academy at Mrs. Turner's, opposite Brown's Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue, in connection with his brother, where they will continue to receive pupils daily. Therefore they respectfully solicit immediate calls from all who feel interested in the improvement of hand-writing.

Messrs. French now offer to the Ladies and Gentlemen an opportunity of acquiring a quick and beautiful style of Writing, so free and elegant as no other mode yet discovered can possibly impart in the same time. Different styles of plain or ornamental Writing, Pen-making, and Shorthand taught, as the learner may choose.

Ladies meet daily at 11 and 3 o'clock; Gentlemen at other hours in the day and evening. (See handbill.)

REFERENCES.—Peter Force, Mayor; Hon. Henry Hubbard, Hon. William H. Roane, Hon. Robert B. Cranston, Hon. William B. Calhoun, Rev. Dr. Laurie, and Rev. Mr. McLain.
Mar. 25—3t.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT—A fresh supply of this justly celebrated remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, &c., just received, direct from the proprietor, at
ap 11 **TODD'S Drug Store.**

UNIVERSAL HISTORY, by Tytler, in six small volumes, running from the Creation of the world down to 1820, forming a part of Harper's Family Library, is just published and for sale by **W. M. MORRISON**, 4 doors west of Brown's Hotel.
Mar. 11.

THE WORKS OF CHARLES LAMB—to which are prefixed his Letters and a Sketch of his Life, by Thomas Norton Talfourd, one of his executors, in 2 vols., is for sale by **W. M. MORRISON**, 4 doors west of Brown's Hotel.
Mar. 21.

TRACTS AND OTHER PAPERS relating principally to the Origin, Settlement, and Progress of the Colonies in North America, from the Discovery of the Country to the year 1776, collected by Peter Force, in 2 volumes, is for sale at the Book and Stationery Store of **W. M. MORRISON**, four doors west of Brown's Hotel.
Mar. 21.

WASHINGTON.

"Our country, always right; but right or wrong, our country."

JOSEPH ETTER, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1840.

The prominent features of the Address recently put forth by "the General Committee of Democratic Whig Young Men of the City and County of New York," call for a few observations in addition to those we have already made. If it were in our power to give a copy of that Address to every one who desires the perpetuity of the institutions which distinguish our native land, we would embrace the opportunity without delay—because we believe that a right contemplation of the alarming facts, there presented, would arouse the patriotic of all parties to the absolute necessity of repealing the naturalization laws, before it may be too late.

"The Father of his Country," (a title elevated and ennobling, far beyond any to be found on the pages of heraldry,) with characteristic sagacity, foresaw a part of the danger, at this time threatening us, and therefore in his Farewell Address we are warned "against the insidious wiles of foreign influence." But the late Address of the Whig young men, indicates more immediate and greater peril than was anticipated even by the wisdom of Washington.

It is not enough that we have to guard against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, preventing those who are without, from undermining the citadel; but we are unexpectedly compelled, at this comparatively early day, to direct the most vigilant attention toward the open efforts of the very sons of the soil, the professed watchmen of the gates, who are prepared, like Esau, to sell their birthright for a "mess of pottage." Nay, these young men are, in fact, worse than Esau, for he sold to a brother, thereby preserving the inheritance in the family, whereas our degenerate brethren are eagerly engaged in parcelling out the wiles of the Old World!

They say "they would welcome to this free soil the oppressed and afflicted of every country under heaven, and would admit them to the fullest participation in the rights and privileges of American citizenship, under those statutory provisions which our foreign citizens have aided to enact for our common protection."

Foreign aid "for our common protection" (!) so entirely incompatible with the genius of our peculiar institutions, is here spoken of as an advantage which it is desirable to increase by enlarging the facilities heretofore granted; and in order to cultivate the good will of alien voters, so as to secure their co-operation at the approaching Presidential election, a petition is to be sent to Congress for the abolition of "all the fees which have hitherto been extorted from emigrants," that there may be no check whatever upon that class of abandoned and profligate men who are described by the white-washing young whigs as "dupes and victims," merely committing "unintentional perjury," although they crowded the polls, and were ready to swear by their votes, when "they had been but a few months in the country!"

Native born Americans! whatever may be your political tenets—we appeal to you, and respectfully urge your serious attention to the inestimable privileges which you inherit. Are you prepared to adopt the declaration of the New York Committee of young Whigs, that citizenship should be bestowed as a "free gift to all the children of the human race?" Will you consent to share even with foreign paupers and criminals the blood bought treasures which your wise, brave, and virtuous fathers transmitted to you as their heirs? It cannot be possible that you will tamely surrender the fruits of their illustrious deeds! Awake then from your unnatural, fatal apathy, and confirm your title to the sole heritage of the free, while it is yet in your power. Earnestly would we press upon your consideration the solemn inquiry:—How long will it be before your united exertions may prove unavailing? If a single city, in one week, can convert twenty-two hundred Europeans into Americans; and if the General Committee of Whig Young men can persuade their brethren throughout the country to join them in offering the privilege of citizenship as a "free gift" to all people, white or black, a few years only will pass away, ere the voices of Native Americans will be hushed forever.

We would inform our correspondent D. L., that we cannot publish his communication, unless he consents to alter its phraseology in some important particulars. His inquiry as to the politics of this Journal, we will answer with pleasure. The Native American paper advocates exclusively "the Native American cause." We have our own political preferences, of course, which we freely express in our individual capacity. But those who are acquainted with us know right well that we are at all times ready to defend the good ship, in which we are embarked, against all enemies. We have an extra gun too for pirates, and care not whether they sail under a Democratic or a Whig Flag—as our two or three last papers will fully testify.

We trust our city subscribers will be ready to settle their accounts when presented to them by the Collector, in whose hands we have placed them. Large amounts are outstanding, which would considerably aid us in our endeavor to improve the Native. We hope no friend of the cause will oblige him to call on them twice for the amount due us.

It is a curious fact that in Mobile unnaturalized foreigners as well as citizens are allowed to vote in their town elections.

HEIGH HO!—We cannot write right, this week, no how! We have attempted several times, but without success—cause why—we have had other things to think about. By the bye, we often thought it very absurd to use the word we, until the present writing,—but now it comes just as natural as can be. We intend to do our best for the Native, after a while; but our compliments to the readers of our paper, and beg to ask their indulgence this week. All new undertakings require some time and attention to mature. So it is with us in our new situation. But enough!—for further particulars, see notice at the head of our advertising columns.

"He that would gather the roses of matrimony, should wed in the May of life. If you wish only the withered leaves and thorns, why put it off to September." "Procrastination is the thief of time."

EXACTLY so: May is just at hand, and it's the prettiest month in all the year for marrying—that's our notion, decidedly. We're ready—and if we only had one to say she was "ready" too, we'd go a Maying immediately. "Go ahead!" all you that can go—don't wait for September.—*Exchange paper.*

Well, sir, we've taken your advice, "for better, for worse;" if you have given us bad, we shall handle you for it—if good, why, we'll thank you. As far as we are able to judge, from our own experience, we say to all—follow suit.

LONG COURTSHIP.—Some folks defend long courtships, and refer to the patriarch Jacob, of whom it is told in holy writ, that he served seven long years for his first wife Leah, and afterwards seven more years for his second wife Rachel. True enough, but then they forget that those who lived in the "years before the flood," lived seven times longer than we of these latter days. So you that intend marrying, do so speedily—short courtships and successful ones and a thousand of them a year,—that's the doctrine. Don't burn daylight longer than you can help.

THE COLUMBIAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY held a stated meeting last Saturday evening pursuant to public notice. Its proceedings were highly gratifying to the friends of horticulture, and the admirers of Flora's vernal beauties, which now show forth in all the loveliness and fragrance of glorious May. We are glad to find that the fair patrons of this Society, the scientific florists and practical horticulturists in this metropolis and its vicinity, have already manifested a disposition to promote the credit and usefulness of the institution by contributions of choice specimens of flowers and early fruits. We record with pleasure that on Saturday last there was a full attendance of the members.

A letter was received from the Hon. John Q. Adams and read to the meeting, on the qualities of the various domestic and foreign wines presented to the Society, and which were tested and compared at a former exhibition. The letter was committed to the committee which had charge of the subject.

Mr. Gummel, from the committee to which was referred the resolution of the last meeting on the subject of holding a spring exhibition of flowers, fruits, and vegetables, reported that no immediate action on the subject was necessary.

The following choice and rare specimens were exhibited:

From Mrs. Seaton: A vase of splendid Tulips of great variety of color, and some very rich Peonias.

From Mr. Douglass: A number of beautiful Geraniums in bloom, viz. The Tam O'Shanter, Deadematum Rubescens, Amolia, Commemoration, Susannah, Pulcherrima, Yeatmaria, Graniflora, Inscriptum maximum, Lady Macbeth, Charles 10th, Americana, Don Quixotte, Mrs. Sweet, Alba Multiflora, Countess of Munster, Vulneratum, Black Prince, Virginica grandissima.

From Mr. Brooke Williams: A real Lady's Slipper.

From Dr. Gummel: Seedling Verbenas, one a dark crimson, and the other a dark purple.

From Mr. Buist: Geraniums: Celestia, B. Conquerer, Capt. Cook, Mary Queen of Scots, B. Virago, Purple Perfection, Albidum, B. Beauty of Philadelphia, Diversum, Wheelbarrow, Superbissimum, Hericatanum, Gazelle, Adelenia, Rosinante, and two seedlings, very beautiful.

All the geraniums brought by Messrs. Buist and Douglass were never before exhibited to the Society. They formed a very choice and beautiful collection.

Also from Mr. Buist: The Cactus Jenkinsoni and Speciosus.

From Mr. Barnard: The Chalcedonian Iris.

From Mr. J. H. Causton, jr.: Purple and single Columbine Coral, Yellow, and two kinds of Fragrant Honeysuckles, Purple Verbena, Yellow Bramble Rose, Snow Drop, Wall Flowers, North Carolina Broom, Single Yellow Yews, and monthly Red Rose.

The same gentleman also exhibited a few grains of Chilian Corn for seed.

From Mr. Poinsett: Several Coone Seed, which were distributed.

Death of the Hon. John Rutledge.—Last of the Senators under Washington.—We learn from the Newark Advertiser, that this venerable man died at his residence in Edgerston, New Jersey, on Sunday, after a painful illness of some months with dropsy in the chest.

More than nine thousand men are now at work on the widening of the Erie canal between Utica and Albany.

Snow fell at Calais, Me. on the 9th ult. to the depth of 18 inches, completely blocking up the roads.

During the last ten years, the United States are said to have imported \$84,000,000 worth of Iron, chiefly from England.

The little State of Delaware is much better off than most of her gigantic sisters. She is entirely free from debt, and has \$19,222,34 in the treasury.

Mr. J. Q. Adams on the 6th instant, offered resolutions in the house of representatives directing the committee on commerce to inquire into the subject of the fraudulent use of the American flag by foreigners, for the purpose of carrying on the African slave trade with impunity, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report a bill for the effectual suppression of the abuse of our flag, and the preservation of its integrity and honor.

Gov. Morton, by advice of the Council, procured the Massachusetts Legislature on Tuesday to the 1st Wednesday in January, having signed 97 bills and 59 resolves.

The oldest schooner in this country is not the Prudence built at Kittery, in 1789, but the Manchester, now lying on Gloucester beach, and in good sound condition, built in 1784.

During the last year, at a hundred and thirty-nine fires, property to the amount of four millions twenty-nine thousand five hundred dollars was destroyed. And since the month of January commenced, two millions more have been consumed—all in N. Y. city.

Resolutions have been adopted by the legislature of Wisconsin, for the holding of a convention in November next, with a view to further the adjustment of the southern boundary, and the admission of that Territory into the Union.

Weyer's Cave, in Virginia, is advertised for sale, together with a tract of land adjacent. Among the many natural curiosities that distinguish this country, there are few possessing greater interest than this singular cavern. It has been much visited, and will continue, no doubt, from year to year, to attract tourists and strangers.

We understand that the reduction of duty on American rice, embraced in the new German tariff, was adopted chiefly in consequence of the representations made to the Prussian government by the Minister of the United States.—*Globe.*

The Anniversary of the siege of Fort Meigs, June 1813, is to be celebrated in splendid style by the men of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Western New York, on the ground occupied by the Fort. It will be a glorious gathering on a hallowed spot.

Wellierisms.—"I hope I haven't hurt your feelings," as the raisin-seeds said to the hollow tooth. "Home is home, if it is ever so homely," as the clam said when he was dug out. "I've got sucked in," as the eel said when he found himself inside of the eel-pot.

Being Right.—I know a man who is very rich now, though he was very poor when a boy. He said his father taught him not to play till his work was done, & never to spend money till he had earned it. If he had half an hour's work, he was taught to do that the first thing, and do it in half an hour. After this was done, he could play with a good deal more pleasure than he could if he had thought of his unfinished business on his mind. He says he early formed the habit of doing every thing in season, and it soon became perfectly easy for him to do so. It is to that he owes his present prosperity. I am very happy to add that he delights to do good with his riches.

Potato Glue.—Take a pound of potatoes, peel them, and boil them well, pound them while they are hot in three or four pounds of boiling water; then pass them through a hair sieve; afterwards add to them two pounds of good chalk, very finely powdered, previously mixed with 4 lbs. of water, and stir them both together. The result will be a species of glue or starch, capable of receiving every sort of coloring matter, even of powdered charcoal, of brick or of lamp black, which may be employed as an economical means of painting door posts, walls, pallings, and other parts of buildings exposed to the action of the air.

The Senate has ratified a treaty with the Seneca Indians, which provides for their removal to the west from their present location near Buffalo. In consideration of which they are to receive a quantity of land equal to 326 acres for each soul, and about four hundred thousand dollars in money.

From the New Orleans Native American.
PRETENDED MAGNANIMITY—SOPHISTRY EXPOSED—A FRUITFUL FEW.

The celebration of St. Patrick's day throughout the United States, on the 17th ult., seems to have been the occasion of no little anti-Native American outpouring. As a specimen of some of the most temperate, and at the same time the most sophistical, we shall make some quotations from an address made at Natchez, by the Hon. Judge Dunlap.

"Mr. President:—Having the honor of being one of the invited guests to celebrate the natal day of Ireland's Patron Saint, I would, in reply, give a sentiment, prefaced by a few explanatory remarks. The sentiment I shall offer can be found in the Declaration of our Independence, and must be hailed and sustained as one of the fundamental principles in that charter of our freedom. One of the heaviest grievances urged against the mother country in that instrument, was, that the laws for the naturalization of foreigners had been obstructed, and that their migration here had been discouraged."

Here is room for comment. True enough it is, that in 1776 the American patriots did complain of the impediments which the tyrannical British King had placed in the way of those of his subjects who sought to migrate to this country; but how widely different was the situation of matters then, from the circumstances of the present time! At that time the Foreign Powers had not conceived the policy of populating the colonies in America with the paupers, serfs and cut-throats of their own lands; and consequently the immigration to this country was inconceivably trivial, compared to what it now is. It would have been comparatively small, even if Great Britain had placed no obstruction in its way—

for life in America was not so attractive in those days of toil and privation, Indian warfare and kingly oppression, as it has been in more recent times. Few, then, assayed to emigrate, and those few were men of different stamp from those who come now. Some there were who courted the fatigue and danger for the love of adventure, simply; but by far the greater portion were actuated by feelings kindred to those which induced the earlier pilgrims to tear themselves from their homes, and to brave the perils of a pathless ocean in a frail bark, called the May-Flower, bound for a shore which they knew was at the best, but a wilderness, inhabited by no civilized thing, and only occupied by beasts of prey, and the still more ferocious "red man."

Such settlers could but be a valuable acquisition to the new country, and the colonists were naturally desirous of embracing them. Perhaps they had near relations and dear friends amongst them; if so, that in itself was enough to enrage them against the tyrant who detained them in Great Britain: it was a wrong deserving the mention which it received. At that time, the United States were sadly in want of population, and immigration in those days was necessarily a great desideratum. It cannot be wondered at, then, that the colonists complained of the prevention which the king had put upon it.

But this was sixty-four years ago—when the colonists were "few and far between." Now, though we may entertain the same hospitality, we cannot feel the same necessity which caused them to open their arms to the immigrant. We have now become sufficiently numerous to dispense with numerical increase from abroad. If we crowd the land now, by and by there will be no room for our natural increase, and our descendants will, not long hence, be forced to seek another land for an abiding place!

The signers of the Declaration of Independence never anticipated for a moment what hordes of foreign serfs and malefactors would in after days be vomited upon this devoted land: they only saw honest and high-minded men, who, (as we have before stated, prompted by the same feelings which actuated the pilgrim fathers), were seeking to join their kindred spirits in America. It would be folly to liken the immigrants of the present day to those men, and worse folly for Americans to continue their arms open to the scum and dregs of all Europe. But how much greater is that weakness,—how consummate that idiocy, which not content with welcoming these locusts to our shores, invests them with the right of suffrage and makes them heirs, equally with ourselves, to that inheritance which our fathers earned with their own blood and treasure, and bequeathed to us as a sacred trust which we should ever maintain pure and unsullied!

We have no inclination to prevent this country from being a place of refuge for the virtuous oppressed of other lands; but we do desire to check the indiscriminate immigration which is flooding the United States with the worst population of the old world. And above all let us cease dissipating with corrupt strangers that glorious heritage, to guard which in safety the great Washington counselled the American people to beware of the insidious and wild influence of foreigners! The necessity of this earnest caution, from the "Father of his Country," is not so apparent in the country as in the larger towns and cities. It is in such places that the evils attending naturalization are most appalling.

Again, the speaker whom we have before quoted, proceeds with what is, at the best, only plausible sophistry. Though he has gilded his pill with pretended magnanimity and sentiment, it is shallow enough to remind one that "all is not gold that glitters."

"I knew a theory has of late been promulgated by a band of exclusives and bigots, in direct contravention of sentiments avowed and boldly sustained by the founders of our Government; I know that associations have been formed among us, the object of which is to take away the right to become citizens from the descendants and kindred of those who left their homes in foreign climes and perilled their lives and poured out their blood in behalf of freedom and our common country; yet I have the proud satisfaction of feeling and knowing that such principles never can prevail as long as the Declaration of American Independence remains the corner stone of our Republic. I am an native American citizen and am proud to exclaim in the language of poetry and devotion,

"Here is my own, my native land,
The home of the blest and free."

Yet I feel that I would be undeserving the name of an American citizen, and recreant to the high and holy sentiments entertained by the patriots and heroes of the revolution were I to uphold the doctrine that our land was no longer to be the "home of the emigrant and the asylum of the oppressed." Who were foremost in the struggle of seventy-six? Who were in the van of the conflict? Who cemented with their blood the beautiful fabric under whose shade we now repose and around which cling our brightest hopes and proudest anticipations? They were foreigners."

On which side, pray? For or against? Does the allusion refer to those who massacred the citizens in King street, Boston, or to those who fought against the Americans at Bunker Hill and destroyed Charlestown? Perhaps the speaker meant those who, under Lord Dunmore, burnt Norfolk? or to those who burnt Falmouth and Bristol? or to those who opposed Washington and defeated the Americans at Long Island? Possibly he refers to those foreigners who executed the gallant Capt. Hale as a spy, and spit upon him when he said at the place of execution, "I lament that I have but one life to lay down for my country." Or does he mean that myriad of Germans, the Hessians, whom Washington defeated at Trenton? or to the 5,752 men who, under Burgoyne, surrendered at the battle of Saratoga? or to 18,000 which the British general, Howe, debarked at the head of Elk river, in Maryland, for the purpose of subjugating Philadelphia? or to